[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1712.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER X.

IT is no uncommon thing for men to be warm in a cauſe, and yet not to know why it is that they are warm. The paſſion of one is lighted up by the paſſion of another, and e whole circle is on flame; but the mind, in e mean time, is like a dark chamber, without ingle ray of light to penetrate it. In this caſe will happen that when the ſudden paſſion ſhall ve ſpent its force, the generous reſolutions hich it kindled up ſhall alſo die with it.

In the great affairs of religion, a ſtrong flaſh ideas on the fancy may excite a combuſtion of votion; but, unleſs the reaſon is engaged to d and ſupply the burning, it will die away, d neither light nor heat will be found remain- g in it. It was the commendation of the citi- ns of Berea, when the goſpel was firſt preached them, that "they ſearched the ſcriptures ether theſe things were ſo." Thoſe who, thout examination had received it, without amination might alſo give it up; but this re "honourable" people had maturely weigh- the doctrine, and embracing it, gave ground believe, that as they were rational, ſo they uld be perſevering chriſtians.

The political concerns of our country are equal- the objects of reflection; and yet men will of- times be engaged in a meaſure, and will puſh warmly, though they know not the ground on which they had ſet out. Like the towns- n of Epheſus, the aſſembly is "confuſed," d the greater part "[illegible] not why it is that ey are called together." "Zeal" of this kind without knowledge," as it is commonly extra- ant, ſo it is but of ſhort continuance.

I am therefore greatly happy when I take a w of this country, and conſider that, in our nteſt with Great-Britain, ſo much light has n thrown upon the minds of the common ople. You will ſcarcely find a man ſo unin- rmed as not to be able to explain to you not e ſteps only, but the manner in which every p has been taken, on the one ſide to enſlave, d on the other to reſiſt, in the courſe of the teſt. I am fully of opinion, that there are in farmers in our country, who will diſcourſe re ſenſibly on the great principles of our op- ſition, than any even the moſt eminent a- ngſt that minority in the Britiſh houſe of com- ns, who had undertaken to defend our cauſe. e ſpeeches of theſe have been a tiſſue of ab- d contradiction, granting the ſupreme autho- y of parliament in ſome caſes, and yet not nting it in all; as if what was ſupreme and d extend in any caſe could be limited. But e plain mechanic, or the farmer of our coun- y, will inform you that her authority never d extend in any caſe; and hence all debate out the limits between the authority of Britain, d the legiſlative right of America, which lay occupied like a wide interval, and was called e "Great Serbonian Bog," vaniſhed at once.

It would give me great pleaſure to have it in y power to pay the ſame compliment to the derſtanding of my countrymen with regard to ir accurate and clear knowledge of the nature, e extent, and the principles of that treaty into ich we have entered with the court of France. [illegible] would then be leſs danger from any at- pt of the adverſary to ſeduce us from it. paſſions are as much engaged in its favour it is poſſible for the paſſions of men to be en- ed in any matter whatſoever; but I am ap- henſive that our reaſon is not ſo well inform- as it ought to be, and though our attachment [illegible] ſtrong towards it, yet we embrace it with the nobler faculty, or power of the the underſtanding.

Thoſe great men who, in our debate with tain, drew their pens and illuminated the ſub- either weary with a long ſervice, or ſo en- d that they could not undertake a new taſk, e been ſilent with regard to the many and ticular advantages of our preſent connection: e people in the mean time, called off to yield ſonal ſervice in the field, have not had lei- to attend to what might be ſaid to them, [illegible] thoſe who could under- [illegible] take to explain it. Hence it is, that though almoſt every man can give you a good account of the meaſures, and the injuries of Britain, yet few can note down preciſely the ſpirit, principles, and great extent and glorious nature of our preſent fair and happy alliance.

Shall not I therefore be thought to deſerve thanks, who, amidſt a multiplicity of avocations, have endeavoured to obtain ſome accurate and clear knowledge of the equal nature and reciprocal advantages of this alliance, and do ſometimes ſnatch a moment to note down in a plain manner what I have to ſay upon the ſubject. Certainly I ſhall at leaſt deſerve to be heard, more eſpecially, as avoiding all perſonal reflections that might wound the feelings of particular men, I proceed undeviating from the path in which I had ſet out, and keeping ſingly in my view the information of the people, on a ſubject in which I conceive them to be ſo deeply intereſted. It is not to be ſuppoſed but that I have my feelings as well as other men, and that oftentimes, when a good opportunity preſents itſelf, I am under ſome temptation to give a ſlap in the face to one and another as I paſs along, and ſo revenge myſelf on thoſe whoſe pride and factiouſneſs I diſapprove, or who, from any cauſe, are pleaſed to be my enemies. It might be in my power to do this in a manner that all the world would know the originals whoſe characters I had deſcribed, and yet neither the mouths of law nor the tongues of the men could ſay any thing againſt me, not being able to affix it certainly that they were the very individuals pointed out by the ſarcaſm. But as I have in view the good of my country and not the gratification of reſentment, however well founded it may be, I ſhall diſdain every thing of this nature, and go on with what I had propoſed, the conſideration of "the treaty," and of the great good that muſt flow from it.

To take this matter clearly along, it will be neceſſary that we go back to that period when firſt our commiſſioners at Paris ſolicited the court of France for aſſiſtance in our juſt and defenſive war with Britain. On this occaſion it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the court, by one of her ſervants, might have entered into a converſation with our commiſſioners to the following purpoſe.——Gentlemen, we are not unacquainted with the nature of your diſpute, and we have been witneſs of the reſolution and the perſeverance you have manifeſted; but were we to place ourſelves in the ſame line with you, and to make your enemies our enemies, what are we to gain by it? The power of Great-Britain, eſpecially by ſea, is not contemptible. You are not able to add a ſingle ſhip of force to our fleets, to enable us to combat her with more advantage, on what ſhe has called her own element. Your privateers may diſtreſs her commerce, but you do not inform us that you poſſeſs what may deſerve the name of a maritime force. Juſt eſcaping from a former war ſhall we then draw upon ourſelves the hoſtility of this power, whom we have experienced to be greatly formidable in her naval ſtrength? Shall we do this without the hope of aſſiſtance in the war, and at the ſame time without the proſpect of advantage to be gained by it? Your cauſe may be juſt, and you may deſerve that liberty for which you have contended; but you are not to apprehend that the whole French nation has taken upon herſelf a vow of knighthood, and is about to go through the earth to reſcue fair ladies, and to free the world of monſters. The days of chivalry and romance are over; and France embarking in your cauſe from an heroic principle of doing kind acts, without the leaſt proſpect of advantage, might be conſidered, in future times, as we now conſider the dukes of Normandy and the ſovereigns of other ſtates of Europe, in their expeditions to the holy land.

But let me ſay, there are ſome advantages which it may be in your power to concede to us. We underſtand, from the hiſtory of your connection with Great-Britain, that you had acquieſced in the reſtriction of your commerce to her ſhores, and this as a recompence for the protection which ſhe thus afforded you. It was the [illegible] that ſhe [illegible] upon a right to the [illegible] Are you willing to grant to France this excluſive right of your commerce for the ſame protection? Or, if you deſire an unreſtrained commerce, will you engage a ſum of money to be paid at a future day, to indemnify for the expences of a war to which, on your account, ſhe may be in the end expoſed?

Or, if this is not agreeable, is there no adjoining territory which you may aſſiſt us to reduce, and which you may guarantee to France? Gentlemen, I will take the liberty to caſt my eye upon that map which you have in your poſſeſſion. It is the map of the Thirteen United States, which extend from the country waſhed by the Kennebec and Penobſcot on the north, to the Savannah on the ſouth, and in breadth, from the ocean to the inland country. To the north of theſe ſtates claimed and poſſeſſed by you, is Canada and Nova-Scotia, and to the ſouth is the country of the two Floridas, yet in poſſeſſion of the crown of Great Britain. To Canada we have a proper claim, as it has been wreſted from us in the late war by that very power to whom you are now in oppoſition. Nova-Scotia could be held conveniently with this, and both would be advantageous becauſe of the fur trade, and likewiſe on account of their ſituation neighbouring to the fiſheries of Newfoundland, to ſome ſhare of which we have an excluſive right, and to what remains, a common right with all nations. The country of the two Floridas would form a happy diſtrict, towards the Miſſiſſippi river. Will you guarantee both theſe eſtates to France, on condition that ſhe takes a decided part in your behalf, in the conteſt with Great-Britain?——

This might have been the language of the court of France; and for my part I do not ſee what we could have ſaid in anſwer to it. The conditions were reaſonable, and it was every hour before our eyes, that if we did not by ſome means obtain her aſſiſtance, we ſhould be reduced to extreme diſtreſs. But France laid our commiſſioners under no embarraſſments of this nature. She expatiated not upon the riſk and the expences of a war, in order that ſhe might have it in her power to ſcrew us up to ſome hard conditions. She did not inſult our poverty by telling us that ſhe knew we had not money to pay for her aſſiſtance, and therefore ſhe could not expect it from us. She did not wound our pride by inſiſting that we ſhould reſtrict our commerce to her ſhores, nor did ſhe impoſe the hard circumſtance of ſuffering her to repoſſeſs Canada, and to bend her empire as ſhe did formerly to the weſt of our plantations. No, I can aſſert it to have been the reaſoning of her councils, that it would be neither her intereſt nor our intereſt that a compact upon any other than on equal terms ſhould take place between us; and therefore ſhe would not admit that one conceſſion ſhould be made in favour of her commerce, or that any of the expences of a war, which would unavoidably ſucceed, ſhould be reimburſed to her; or that a foot of territory ſhould be made the ſtipulation for her ſervice. She well knew that reſtricted commerce, and money to be paid at a future day, would hang upon the minds of the people of America, and produce diſcontent, and in the end be the ſource of debate and diſruption. The poſſeſſion of a neighbouring territory would be particularly dangerous. The diſputes that would ariſe between the ſubjects of the one dominion and the citizens of the other, on the limits of the two poſſeſſions, would claim the attention of the king of France and the ſtates of America, which might involve a war of longer duration than that in which we are engaged with Great-Britain, and from which our ally has now ſought to relieve us. Beſides, the Indians on our frontiers would now and then, from the jealouſy and ſuſpicion of their natures, or provoked by a juſt cauſe, make incurſions on the ſettlements of France, and of theſe ſtates; in which caſe the inhabitants on one ſide, and thoſe on the other would be charged, and perhaps be too often chargeable, with having inſtigated them to ſuch hoſtilities. This would be the bottom ſtone of building, not of love and good offices, and wealth and glory to the two dominions, but of hatred, revenge, and war, and [illegible] of the [illegible] of battle for ſucceeding generations. To avoid conſequences

PHILADELPHIA.

SIR, *Pittſburg, Sept. [illegible] 1779.*

I AM honoured with your favour of the 30th of laſt month.

I take the liberty to encloſe you the copy of a letter herewith ſent to his excellency the commander in chief, containing an account of the expedition I lately made againſt the Seneca and Muncy nations, and wiſh the relation may give you pleaſure.

I likewiſe ſend a return of the officers of the 8th Pennſylvania regiment, with their reſpective claims to promotion, and beg you will be pleaſed to ſend their commiſſions accordingly, and the arrangement of the Pennſylvania line.

I alſo encloſe you the talks of the Delawares, Wyandots and the Maquichees tribe of Shawaneſe; and I flatter myſelf that there is a great ſhare of ſincerity in their preſent profeſſions.

Since my laſt this frontier has enjoyed perfect tranquillity, but the new ſettlement at Kentucke has ſuffered greatly.

I have the honour to be,
With the higheſt regard,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
DANIEL BRODHEAD,
Col. commanding W. D.

Honourable Timothy Pickering, Eſq;
Preſident of the Board of War.

SIR, *Pittſburg, Sept. 16, 1779.*

I returned from the expedition againſt the Seneca and Muncy nations the 14th inſt. and now do myſelf the honour to inform you how far I have ſucceeded in proſecuting it.

I left this place the 11th of laſt month with 605 rank and file, including the militia and volunteers, and one month's proviſions (out all) which, except the live cattle, were tranſported by water, under the eſcort of 100 men, to a place called Mahoning, about 15 miles above Fort Armſtrong; where, after four days detention by exceſſive rains and the ſtraying of ſome of the cattle, the ſtores were loaded on pack-horſes, and the troops proceeded on the march for Conowago, on the path leading to Cuſhcuſhing. At ten miles this ſide the town, one of the advance guards, conſiſting of 15 white men (including the ſpies) and 8 Delaware Indians, under the command of lieutenant Harding, of the 8th Pennſylvania regiment, (whom I have before recommended to your excellency for his great bravery and ſkill as a partiſan) diſcovered between 30 and 40 warriors coming down the Alleghany river in ſeven canoes. Theſe warriors having likewiſe diſcovered ſome of the troops, immediately landed, ſtripped off their ſhirts and prepared for action, and the advanced guard immediately began the attack. All the troops, except one column and flankers being in the narrows between the river and an high hill, were immediately prepared to receive the enemy: which being done, I went forward to diſcover the enemy, and ſaw ſix of them retreating over the river without arms, at the ſame time the reſt ran away, leaving their canoes, blankets, ſhirts, proviſions, and eight guns, beſides five dead, and, by the ſigns of blood, ſeveral went off wounded; only two of our men, and one of the Delaware Indians (Nanowland) were wounded, and ſo ſlightly that they are already recovered and fit for action.

The next morning the troops proceeded to Buckloons, where I ordered a ſmall breaſtwork to be thrown up of felled timber and faſcines, a captain and 40 men were left to ſecure our baggage and ſtores; and the troops marched immediately to Conowago, which I found had been deſerted about 18 months paſt. Here the troops ſeemed much mortified, becauſe we had no perſon to ſerve as a guide to the upper towns, but I ordered them to proceed on a path which appeared to have been travelled on by the enemy ſome time paſt, and we continued marching on it about 20 miles before any diſcoveries were made except a few tracks of their ſpies; but immediately after aſcending a high hill, we diſcovered the Alleghany river and a number of corn fields, and deſcending ſeveral towns which the enemy had deſerted on the approach of the troops, ſome of them fled juſt before the advanced guard reached the town, and left ſeveral packs of deer-ſkins. At the upper Seneca town we found a painted image, or war-poſt, cloathed in dog-ſkin; and John Montour informed me this town was called Yoghroonwago; beſides this we found ſeveral other towns, conſiſting in the whole of 130 houſes, ſome of which were large enough for the accommodation of three or four Indian families. The troops remained on the ground three whole days, deſtroying the towns and corn fields. I never ſaw finer corn, although it was planted much thicker than is common with our farmers. The quantity of corn and other vegetables deſtroyed at the ſeveral towns, from the beſt accounts I can collect from the officers employed to deſtroy it, muſt certainly exceed 500 acres, which is the loweſt eſtimate, and the plunder taken is eſtimated at 3000 dollars; I have directed a ſale to be made of it for the benefit of the troops, and hope it will meet your approbation. On my return I preferred the Venango road. The old towns of Conowago, Buckloons, and Maghinquechahocking, about 20 miles above Venango on French Creek, conſiſting of 35 large houſes, were likewiſe burnt.

The greateſt part of the Indian houſes were greater than common, and were built of ſquare and round logs and frame work. From the great quantity of corn in the ground and the number of new houſes built and building, it appears that the whole of the Seneca and Muncy nations intended to collect to this ſettlement, which extends about 8 miles on the Alleghany river, between 170 and 200 miles from hence; the river at the upper town is little if any larger than Kiſkamanetes creek. It is remarkable that neither man nor beaſt has fallen into the enemy's hands on this expedition. I have a happy preſage that the counties of Weſtmoreland, Bedford, and Northumberland, if not the whole weſtern frontiers, will experience the good effect of it.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to both officers and ſoldiers of every corps during the whole expedition; their perſeverance and zeal during the whole march (through a country too inacceſſible to be deſcribed) can ſcarcely be equalled in hiſtory.

On my return I found here the chiefs of the Delawares, the principal chief of the Hurons, and now the King of the Maquichees tribe of Shawaneſe is likewiſe come to treat with me.

The Wyandots and the Maquichees tribe of the Shawaneſe promiſe very fair, and I have promiſed them peace, provided they take as many priſoners and ſcalps from the enemy as they have done from us, and on every occaſion join us againſt the enemies of America, which they have engaged to do.

The bearer, captain M'Intire, has ſome private as well as public buſineſs to tranſact at Philadelphia, I have therefore directed him to proceed to Head-quarters, and he will have the honour to wait on you with this letter.

I have the honour to be, with the moſt perfect regard and eſteem, your excellency's moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

DANIEL BRODHEAD.

P. S. The Delaware chiefs have juſt now called on me to build ſome block-houſes at Coochocking, for the protection of their women and children, whilſt they are out againſt the Engliſh and Mingoes, and I have agreed to ſend a detachment for that purpoſe, agreeable to the articles of confederation.

His Excellency general Waſhington.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Annapolis, October [illegible], 1779.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third claſs. Theſe go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this claſs compared with the preceding ones; the holders therefore of tickets in the ſecond claſs, who purchaſed of the ſubſcriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application to renew, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of to others.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

DOCTOR B. [illegible], is juſt arrived in this city. Thoſe who are diſpoſed to apply to him, may find him at the coffee-houſe, where they may conſult him in all the diſorders of the teeth, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD.

A HEALTHY, likely, mulatto wench, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children; ſhe is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of houſe work, and waſh, iron, and ſpin cotton, well, and is a good ſeamſtreſs of coarſe work. She will be ſold, with or without her children, to live either in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of Thomas [illegible]

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be [illegible] at the Printing-Office.

October [illegible], 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joſeph Milburn Simmes, late of Charles county, deceaſed, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 17[illegible], for a valuable conſideration, then in hand paid, bargain and ſell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the ſame county, deceaſed, and his heirs in fee ſimple, ſeventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet poſſeſſion of the ſame till his death, which after deſcended to the ſubſcriber as his heir at law, who hath ever ſince, and now has, peaceable and quiet poſſeſſion of the ſame; but the ſaid lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the ſaid Joſeph Milburn Simmes deſired it ſhould be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the ſaid Edward Goodrick. In conſequence of ſuch omiſſion, the ſubſcriber, on coming to the poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands, applied by letter to Joſeph Simmes, the lawful heir of the ſaid Joſeph Milburn Simmes, then in France, who ſent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with neceſſary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Eſq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great ſeal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the ſubſcriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who ſoon after failed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in ſuch caſes require, as the ſubſcriber is ſince informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for their interpoſition and authority to eſtabliſh and perpetuate my right and title to the ſaid land and premiſes.

w8 CHARLES GOODRICK.

October 4, 1779.

To be SOLD at vendue, for ready money or ſhort credit with ſatisfactory ſecurity, the following ſubjects, viz.

ON Wedneſday the 27th of October current, in the town of Nottingham, the lots and houſes where Mr. Charles Hagart lately kept ſtore. On Friday the 29th of October, in the town of Benedict, the lots and houſes where Mr. William Clagett lately kept ſtore. On Wedneſday the 3d of November, in the town of Leonard town, the lot and houſes where Mr. Archibald Campbell keeps ſtore. Alſo three tracts of land in St. Mary's, to wit: Danby, containing 250 acres; Maiden Lot, 100 acres, adjoining to Danby, and lying about three miles from St. Mary's warehouſe, towards the bay; Aberdeen, [illegible] acres, lying about one mile from St. Mary's warehouſe, towards Patowmack. On Saturday the 6th of November, in George-town on Patowmack, the lot and houſes where Mr. Joſeph Belt lately kept and Mr. John Beall now keeps tavern. Alſo the water-ſide lot in ſaid town, where Mr. Robert Peter formerly and Robert Ferguſon lately kept ſtore. The improvements on this lot are, a large ſtone houſe with cellar the whole length, divided by a ſtone wall, in one of which is a kitchen chimney, ſo contrived that the houſe will ſerve for a ſtore or dwelling houſe. Alſo a large wooden houſe with cellar the whole length under it.

3w ROB. FERGUSON.

September 2, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly, for an act to paſs for the better eſtabliſhment of his title to ſeventy-five acres of land, part of a tract called [illegible], lying and being in Queen-Anne's county, in the ſtate of Maryland, which part was ſold by a certain John Croney to William Banckes, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed, on the [illegible] day of February 1748-9, as by his bond doth appear; and a deed in conſideration of the aforeſaid bond appears to have been duly executed by the ſaid Croney for the ſame, on the 30th day of July, 1751, with an endorſement thereon, empowering a certain Ogle Thorpe to acknowledge the ſame deed, who failed to comply therewith, &c.

WILLIAM BANCKES,
ſon of ſaid deceaſed.

N. B. If prevented from having ſaid petition heard at the time aforeſaid, I intend to offer the ſame at the next ſeſſion of aſſembly after.

October [illegible], 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's pariſh (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying [illegible] the ſaid pariſh.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Poſt-Office, in Charles-ſtreet.